

THE EVENING STAR

With Sunday Morning Edition.
WASHINGTON,
THURSDAY, May 7, 1914
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The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Business Office, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue.
New York Office, Tribune Building.
Chicago Office, 200 National Bank Building.
European Office, 20 Regent St., London, England.

The Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edition, is delivered by carriers within the city at 45 cents per month; daily only, 25 cents per month; Sunday only, 20 cents per month. Outside the city, by mail, or telephone Main 2140. Collection is made by carrier at the end of each month.

Payable in advance by mail, postage prepaid. Daily, Sunday included, one month, 60 cents; three months, \$1.75; six months, \$3.25; one year, \$5.75. Outside the city, by mail, or telephone Main 2140. Collection is made by carrier at the end of each month.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.

Special order to avoid delay on account of personal absence letters to the Editor should be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Department, according to the purpose.

The President and Adjournment.

If the President's legislative program is adhered to, the adjournment of Congress early or any time in July would appear to be impossible. Too much business is now on the table; and the committees, under the President's inspiration, are adding to it. And all of it is important, though not equally pressing. Some of it could very well go over. In fact, in the case of more than one measure, postponement, in the opinion of many, would serve an excellent public purpose.

The President drives hard—much too hard, some experienced legislators contend. There should be rest for the weary; and Congress is very weary. It has been plugging away, almost constantly, for twelve months, and in that time has dealt with two most difficult questions—taxation and the currency. It is now approaching trusts and rural credits and other matters of far-reaching import, and in order to tackle them satisfactorily it ought to be in the pink of condition. Instead, from much work and confinement, it is sallow and tired.

Too much speed was being made when the Senate put on the brake, first in the tariff, and then in the currency matter. The President wanted the action of the House in both these cases decided. But it is the general judgment today that neither the tariff bill nor the currency bill was in the proper shape when it passed the House. Both were improved by the Senate, the currency bill so much so, that as prominent a republican as Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts voted for it.

The Senate devoted five months to the tariff and nearly three to the currency—time well spent. Every senator had his say, and the business world—which had a right to be heard—was thoroughly sounded. And yet, with all that improvement, the Underwood law is not producing enough revenue, and some doubt remains as to the currency law, soon to be put into operation.

As the Senate resisted the President's impatience in those cases, with good results to the country, it may pluck up courage again. The questions still to be dealt with are of great interest to the business world, and but little understood by the political world. Very few legislators have publicly discussed rural credits; and there is the opinion of some practical men that smoothing the way for the approach of the farmers to the loan court should be done with the greatest care in the farmers' true interests.

It is easy to understand the eagerness of the President and of Congress to close shop. The approaching campaign will be big with Caesar and with fate, and both sides want to begin early and prosecute with vigor. But the work of four or six months cannot be crowded into two. Shall the President's program be shortened, or the session lengthened?

White House Wedding.

A marriage is always a very attractive ceremony to those who have been married as well as those who expect to be married. It is always a very solemn matter to the bride and groom, and a very interesting and important matter to all their friends at large. How very interesting, then, is a national marriage, where the bride is the daughter of the President, the groom a member of the President's cabinet and a man who has been high in public office in other high offices, and where the nuptial knot will be tied in the White House. Everybody is the friend of this bride and groom, and today the White House wedding is on the tongues and in the minds of millions of people, and every one of them wishes the couple lifelong happiness and prosperity.

Ambassador Page is quoted as saying that gambling is more likely to yield a steady income than writing. The speech was alleged to be humorous and not a serious hint to Uncle Sam that it is safer to play \$400,000,000 straight in the casual game than to try for advantage in treaty literature.

Great Britain is expected to have a Grand Exposition exhibit after all. Even a great nation has the right to give itself the benefit of a second thought on an important matter.

An unfortunate impression is gaining ground that every time a man mentions the Baltimore platform he has an idea of starting something troublesome.

The trial of Charles Becker is to be forward next witnesses. Any explanations as to why they were not heard from sooner will be interesting.

If the worst should come in Mexico, there is a small army of war correspondents who could be relied on for energetic resourcefulness.

Roosevelt having again left himself in the hands of his friends will return and look over the prospects.

The Navy and Sanitation.

Secretary Daniels has praised the work of the medical department of the navy in the brief but trying activities at Vera Cruz, pointing out that it concerned itself not only with the care of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, but ministered to large numbers of refugees. According to an official report of late date there were taken on board the hospital ship Solace in consequence of the fighting at Vera Cruz seventy-five wounded, and at the time of that report nineteen had been returned to duty and none had died. Since the receipt of that report, however, three men—Chief Gunner Boswell of the Michigan, Fireman Pulliam of the Utah and Seaman Harshbarger of the Utah—have succumbed to their wounds. That so few of the wounded have died, though quite a number of the cases required the practice of major surgery, is a remarkable illustration of the surgical and sanitary readiness, promptness and efficiency of the navy. But the navy is not making any new record for itself.

A great deal has been recently written of army sanitation, and the results achieved by the land forces of the United States assuredly merit the highest commendation, but the navy shares the credit of the army. It is a boast of navy doctors that the navy was years in advance of the army in sanitary matters, but let it pass at that, because army doctors would dispute it and the dispute would not advance the cause of military or army or navy sanitation one whit. The navy showed its medical advancement in the Spanish war, now sixteen years back in history. It maintained the health of its men in a climate in which it has been shown that single ships of the English fleet in the eighteenth century lost men by hundreds. During the 114 days of Spanish-American hostilities the navy had an average of 26,102 sailors and marines, with a total of 48 deaths of eighty-five deaths from injuries and fifty-six from disease. Included in the twenty-nine who died from injuries were eighteen killed in battle. The number of deaths from all causes exclusive of those in battle was sixty-seven. There were but thirteen cases of typhoid, with no deaths aboard ship, and one death in hospital. There were but eighteen cases of dysentery. A battalion of marines, with an average strength of 1,200 men, was sent to the Philippines. There was no death among these men from disease. There were but nine cases of malaria and not one case of typhoid fever.

Free Tolls Two Years Ago.

In his very able speech in the Senate yesterday on the toll question, Mr. Bradley expressed the opinion that Mr. Wilson would not have been elected if as a candidate for President he had proposed repeal of the free tolls law. Many men will agree with the Kentucky senator.

But let us go a step farther back. Had the Baltimore convention adopted a platform without mention of the free tolls subject, or expressing disapproval of the proposition, it would have armed the opposition with a weapon that would have proved the most formidable of the campaign.

The subject was not unimportant. It was not put into the platform simply as a "filler." There had been for some time a lively discussion of what was the builder and owner of the Panama canal could do with our property under the treaty, and public sentiment supported free tolls. That was so very evident that the Democrats at Baltimore, bidding for favor, and bidding high and fluently because of their sixteen years of ineffectual holding, endorsed free tolls without a hint of opposition from any quarter. They were glad to seize upon a proposition which had behind it the promise of so many votes.

When the time came for the candidate to interpret the platform—pick out its leading planks and play them up for attention—Mr. Wilson, with an acumen sharpened by the desire for success, emphasized the importance of the free toll plank, and took stand on it with both feet. He was particular in the statement that the democratic party would keep its promises in as all in other matters.

This was to prevent the opposition from charging that free tolls had been "unpacked in" at Baltimore, and meant nothing. Mr. Wilson as the candidate explained what it meant, and pledged himself and his party to a complete performance of the promise.

Can anybody doubt the effect of a campaign with so adroit and aggressive an agitator as Mr. Roosevelt touring the country and denouncing the democratic party as the tool of Great Britain? Mr. Wilson did not doubt it, and presented it by bidding as high as Mr. Roosevelt himself for votes on that issue.

And at that time both Mr. Wilson and his party believed in free tolls. The Baltimore convention meant what it said, and Mr. Wilson, what he said. Since then Mr. Wilson has changed his mind; but there is no evidence that the democratic party has changed its mind. In the House it changed its position at his request, and if the Senate follows suit it will act, not upon its own conviction, but upon Mr. Wilson's. And neither Congress nor the country knows just why or when Mr. Wilson shifted his foot, though both are very curious on the subject. Of speculation there is an abundance.

Suffragists Forming.

Plans for the suffrage pageant continue to unfold and now the grand march parade is being announced. The procession will form in the streets and avenues around the White House with a view to impressing the President with the determination of the women and their belief in the justice of their cause. Then, the pageant will perform its patriotic work of showing all the people of Washington what a splendid thing a suffrage pageant is and will then proceed with its chief work of overwhelming Congress. Suffrage flags and banners and suffrage drums are becoming more numerous in the streets and the time for the pageant approaches. Suffrage orators wearing sashes of the suffrage colors and holding suffrage banners are speaking in the streets, and, by the way, are making arguments and giving reasons which tax the ingenuity of the anti-suffragists to answer. And Saturday Washington will witness a great and probably epoch-making suffrage demonstration when in connection with the monster and spectacular pageant the suffrage resolutions adopted in many states last Saturday will be presented to Congress.

A prominent moving picture man advises a national assembly of films. This would be easy in itself, but it would logically lead to a censorship of public entertainments in general, which would be difficult.

Opera singers who declare that they will retire do not realize that a personage who has been well advertised needs in order to go on indefinitely is a good dancing partner.

Neither Huerta nor Carranza has been able to suppress an epidemic that seems especially afflicting to Villa.

State Police.

Several states which have sustained serious losses because of conflicts between labor and capital, and which have called out and employed their militia at high cost and increased friction, are looking with favor upon the constabulary or rural mounted police of Pennsylvania. This constabulary force is an intermediate instrument between a city police and the state militia, having the entire state for its range and capable of being concentrated quickly at any point. Among the states in which the institution of this system is very favorably commented on are influential quarters with a view to its adoption are New York, West Virginia, Michigan and Colorado. In the labor troubles of West Virginia Michigan and Colorado the militia was not called out to suppress disorder until disorder had become so rampant and

widespread that its suppression was a work of great difficulty, and in some cases a difficulty with which the militia could not or did not effectively cope. The Star recently said that "a constabulary is a source of constant safety, and disturbances can be suppressed before they gain that headway which they are usually permitted to gain before the militia is called out. With the taking into consideration its greater readiness, efficiency and effectiveness, it is cheaper than using militia, because the cost of putting militia in service and keeping it there is high, in addition to withdrawing so many men from their usual employment in productive industry." A paid force of professional peace-keepers has paid satisfactory dividends in Pennsylvania, and the employment of militia in labor-capital warfare has a tendency to operate adversely to its strength and standing.

Suffragette Outbreak.

Another English suffragette has attacked an art work, slashing with a butcher's cleaver, a portrait of Henry James by John S. Sargent. How this act promotes the cause of votes for women cannot be understood in the United States. It may be a good English campaign method but it looks like madness. Throwing the king's horse in a race, tipping up a classic Venus, pouring acid in mail boxes, breaking window glass, setting fire to country houses, marring Henry James' portrait and other offenses may call attention to the English suffragettes' desire or determination to vote, but do not constitute a recommendation as to their fitness for the ballot. It would seem that a padded cell would be a better and safer place for a number of these militants than a voting booth. However, it is an English problem, and just now the United States has troubles of its own.

There are admirers of Grover Cleveland who may regard the President's sojourn in a tent as a good start, but who will never regard him as in full accord with their ideals of democracy until he goes fishing or duck hunting.

The meeting of the mediators may enable Niagara Falls to add to the fame for serenity and happiness which its popularity among bridal couples has given it.

No doubt some of the Mexicans fear that Uncle Sam after taking charge of the water distribution will begin to arrange more business for the soap factories.

The Mexican general who really precipitated the crisis by arresting marines is not even mentioned among those present.

Extremes may be said to meet in an administration whose attention is so much taken with war and weddings.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

A Husky Favorite.

"How is your boy doing at college?"
"Well," replied Farmer Corntassel, "I don't s'pose he's much fur Greek an' Latin, but they do tell me he's pretty highly considered by the boys when they have a little job o' hazin' on hand."

Unprofessional.

"I wonder if Shakespeare was as bad an actor as they say?"
"He must have been. No real actor would have permitted so little to be published about him."

Nautical Terms.

The sailor once so full of sport must be attentive, wary.
And have a care how he says "port."
And never mention "sherry."

A Bargainer.

"Tommy isn't the well behaved boy he used to be."
"No," replied the perplexed parent. "I told him if he would be a good boy I'd take him to the circus. The show didn't come up to his expectations and I'm afraid he's trying to get even."

Method.

"Do you regard 13 as a lucky number?"
"No. I never do any work on the 13th of the month, nor on Fridays. And in this way I manage to keep pretty well rested. Superstition isn't such a bad thing if you know how to use it."

Tables Turned.

I watched the gently flowing stream
Where silver ripples stray.
Beneath the water's flash and gleam
I knew the fish would play.
I thought of many a prize to make
A rare and tempting dish.
I sat and dreamed, though half awake,
That I was stringing fish.
I looked and saw the finny tribe
Down in the water clear.
Swift circles they would there describe
And to my hook draw near.
I made full many a fervent wish.
They romped in graceful glee.
I dreamed that I was stringing fish.
The fish were stringing me.

Sane Naval Program.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.
It would be unsafe to assume that the operations of the fleet in Mexican waters had no influence upon the action of the House on the battleship question, but whatever the motives prompting the decision to authorize the building of two battleships, the country will heartily sustain the Congress in their program. A minimum of two additional warships of the first class was recommended by the Navy Department and by the House committee on naval affairs, and is the least the United States can afford to accept as its program of naval increase. If its fleet is to be maintained in its existing state of efficiency.

The New Cup Defenders.

From the Philadelphia Press.
The first of the seventy-footers which are to compete this summer for the honor of defending the famous old schooner yacht America's cup against the British challenger Shamrock IV has made her trial spin in Narragansett bay. Whether this boat, Herreshoff's Resolute, will prove herself better than Owen's defiance or Gardner's Vanitie remains to be determined in the long and trying series of try-out races which will make the coming yachting season one of the most notable in the history of aquatic sports.

Not So Radical.

From the Philadelphia Record.
It doesn't look as though the federal reserve board would be alarmingly radical.

Not Peach, But Tangerine.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.
A man who tangoes is a tangerine—a girl who tangoes is a tangerine.

Villa's Ingratious Sound.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
"Villa seems to fight Americans," one instance in which Villa's scorn is based on exceptionally sound judgment.

The Emerald Is the Birthstone of May

"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter," sang Keats in one of his golden odes.

And as we take the birthstone of May from its velvet case and peer into its green heart we see that which cannot be expressed by an appeal to the physical senses.

Blue seas, white sands, hot sun, a colorful flash of gaudy parquets among the rich green palms—unheard music, unearthly sweet.

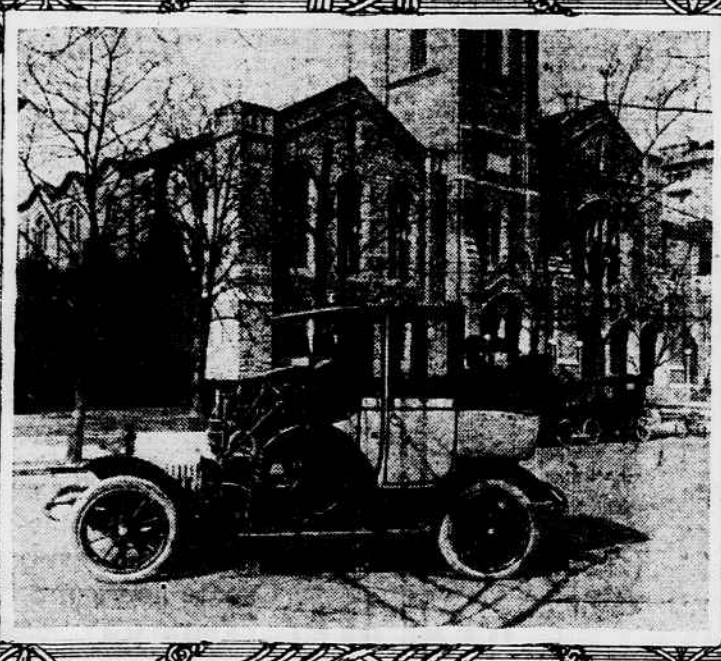
Some there are who, when they see an Emerald—see an Emerald, and nothing more.

To those who love the cool green stone for its beauty, we have such a collection as will make their senses leap with appreciation.

Synthetic Emeralds.....\$2.00 to \$15.00
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11 Good Reasons for Buying THE SERVICE REFRIGERATOR

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1. The Service Refrigerators are Fireless Cookers guaranteed satisfaction or your money back.
2. 50% saving in ice.
3. Removable food chamber.
4. Refrigerates without ice.
5. The water from the ice is filtered.
6. No slime can form in the drain.
7. Bottle rack in ice chamber for milk and vegetables.
8. Removable ice rack.
9. Butter, onions, milk and fruit can be placed side by side; will not taint any article in food chamber.
10. Cold dry air circulation.
11. No drip pan to overflow or spill when emptying with the SERVICE.

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Bleached Flannel Union Suits, knee length, umbrella drawers style, with lace edging.

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NOT A GARMENT IN THE LOT IS WORTH LESS THAN \$15.00. SOME ARE \$20.00 VALUES. THE MATERIALS INCLUDE IMPORTED GABARDINE, FINE SILK PAJAMA, NOVELTY CREPES, BASKET WEAVES, SILK-WARP WOOL, SERGES AND FANCY MIXTURES, in every wanted plain color, stripe, check and matelasse figure.

HARDLY ANY TWO SUITS ARE ALIKE, and the styles are unequalled for elegance and up-to-date-ness. The popular two-tiered, the more ruffled, the tunic or the plain tailored modes are shown in a profusion of unmatchable models. Sizes to fit misses, women and the stout women are to be had in this lot. On sale tomorrow at

\$6.99

Long and Medium Length, High and Low Bust, Open Net Corsets, lace-trimmed yokes, 4 sizes. \$2 Children's Spring Coats, 95c

Black and white chamois and silk poplin, reefer style, with trimmed collars and cuffs, 4 to 10 years.

Gloves and Hosiery

\$1.00 Long Chamollette Gloves, 16-button length, 2-button Mous. Quarters. Gloves, in white and chamois color; embroidered backs, 39c

36c Pure Silk Hose, Actual 36c value. Extra Heavy Quality Silk Hose, with seam and high spliced heels, 17c

Kayser's Gloves—Silk Lisle and Chamollette Gloves, in black, gray, tan and white, each pair stamped with maker's number, 23c

25c Women's Lisle Hose—White, Black and Tan Gauze Lisle Hose, made with high spliced heels and quarter tops, 12c

Underskirts

36c Black Petticoats, accordion pleated, full length; neat silk, one day only, 29c

\$2.00 Mercerized Silk Petticoats, in green, black, blue and cerise; adjustable hook and eye waistband; fancy ruffled tops, 98c

\$3.50 Jersey Top Silk Petticoats, with accordion-pleated ruffles; all colors, \$1.98

Men's Specials

50c Attached Collar Blue Shirts, of good quality chambray, 39c

12 1/2c Sox—Black and Colors; Seamless Good Quality Cotton Sox, all sizes, 7 1/2c

25c Silk Elastic Brighton Garters, all colors. This well known garter, 17c

\$2.50 Silk Shirts, Handsome Striped Silk Shirts, in rich colorings, self-colored or plain material, \$1.47

12 1/2c 40-in. India Linons, 8 1/2c

Very Sheer Perfect Quality Fine Smooth Finish, 40-in. wide India Linon, 8 1/2c yard.

15c Colored Figured Dress Crepes, 7 1/2c

36-inch-wide Prettily Designed and Colored Fashionable Dress Crepes. Particularly nice for waists, dresses, etc. One day, 7 1/2c yard.

25c and 35c 40-in. Voiles, 17c

One day's sensational selling. The very newest and prettiest of designs in 40-inch Satin Striped Voiles; also solid colors; 27-inch Silk Striped Voiles; fancy novelties, etc. Exquisite Waist Materials, Dresses, etc., 17c.

12 1/2c 32-in. Gingham, Madras, Etc., 9 1/4c

Full 32-inch Wide Amosack Dress Gingham; Pretty Stripes and Checks; also new designs in 36-inch-wide Madras, 9 1/4c.

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To introduce our Fashion-Craft Clothes to the men and young men of Washington we have marked our entire stock of Spring and Summer Suitings at the following prices for a limited period only:

\$28.00 Suits now.....\$22.00
\$27.50 Suits now.....\$21.75
\$25.00 Suits now.....\$18.75
\$22.50 Suits now.....\$16.75
\$20.00 Suits now.....\$15.25
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Our stock embraces all the novelty weaves of the season in English and conservative models, with or without patch pockets. Today's the psychological moment to spring a "new one" on the boys who bought theirs early—and show it.

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(Samuel R. Loveless, Mgr.)

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Start reading them with this issue and see how interesting they are.

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